DATE/TIME RECEIVED HASHFAX MESSAGE MIMBER DATE/TIME TRANSMITTED CIA 1992 DON 10 M 1: 09 OPERATIONS CENTER (b)(1) (b)(3) SITE A **(S)** . Hoy 13 12 49 PM 192 WASHFAX MESSAGE RECEIPT John Gannon, Director of European Analysis, CIA FROM Small Group Meeting on Former Yugoslavia, November 18, 1992 SURJECT PACES CLASSIFICATION SECRET EXTENSION ROOM SENT TO: DELIVER TO: (202)Mr. W. Robert Pearson State 7224 647-5301 Executive Secretary (703)COL Michael B. Sherfield DoD 3E880 695-0825 Executive Secretary (703)Captain H.L. Sheffield **JCS** 2E929 697-2700 Secretary. (202) William F. Sittmann WWing 456-2224 NSC Executive Secretary HOWE SITTMAN GOMPERT DYKE PLEASE CALL RECIPIENT UPON RECEIPT OF FAX. THANK YOU. EHARKS: BraDrG **APPROVED FOR RELEASE** 

**DATE: MAR 2002** 





18 November 1992

### MEMORANDUM FOR:

MR. W. ROBERT PEARSON Executive Secretary Department of State

COL. MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD Executive Secretary Department of Defense

MR. WILLIAM F. SITTMAN Executive Secretary National Security Council Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

CAPTAIN H.L. SHEFFIELD Secretary
Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Papers for Small Group Meeting on Bosnian Humanitarian Relief

Attached is a paper and matrix on the humanitarian situation in Bosnia for discussion at the Small Group Meeting this afternoon.

Director of European Analysis Central Intelligence Agency

Attachments:
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18 November 1992

## The Impact of Food Relief to Selected Bosnian Cities

### Background

Factoring out natural causes, virtually all of the deaths that have occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina to date have occurred as a direct result of fighting.

- -- The Medical Crisis Center in Sarajevo reports that some 16,000 Bosnians died between April and October. Analysis of the center's data suggests that nearly 600 are dying per week.
- -- The Ministry of the Interior reports that the number of deaths is now over 100,000. The Ministry's figure probably reflects atrocities that have occurred throughout Bosnia, but were not recorded by the Crisis center. We suspect that the Ministry's number may be more realistic.

We have no confirmation of a rise in civilian casualties resulting directly from the humanitarian situation, although we suspect that some deaths have occurred. We continue to anticipate an increase in deaths this winter, depending upon the effectiveness of relief efforts.

### Conclusions From The Matrix

To determine the mitigating impact that food deliveries could have on the potential number of fatalities, we looked at 13 Bosnian cities that contain some 967,000 of the 1.6 million people in need.

- -- In September, UNHCR delivered about 2,800 metric tons (mt) of food to these 13 Bosnian cities--or about 16 percent of the assessed need.
- -- Based upon our assessment of the current shelter situation--and applying the same mortality rates used in our earlier assessments--we estimate that nearly 50,000 people will die over the winter if the pace of food deliveries continues at its present rate through the end of April.

The number of deaths, however, can be significantly altered depending on the amount of food aid reaching these cities.

- -- Even an increase of about 1,500 mt per month, providing for 25 percent of the need (scenario 2), would reduce the number of deaths by about 13 percent to roughly 43,000.
- -- Similarly a 6,000 mt increase per month, providing 50 percent of the need (scenario 3), reduces the fatalities by about 40 percent to roughly 30,000, while an increase of about 10,000 mt per month, providing 75 percent of the need, reduces the number of deaths to around 17,000 (scenario 4).

### Implications

Although we cannot be certain about the number of deaths that will actually occur, this analysis suggests that the increased risks and costs associated with improving the amount of aid delivered by land-based relief convoys would probably provide a measurable reduction in mortality.

- -- Our earlier judgments about the success of addressing the shelter situation will, of course, also be an important factor.
- -- We estimate that about two-thirds of the people in need in Bosnia are in marginal or inadequate shelter. If this situation were significantly improved, the number of fatalities would fall dramatically--even if food deliveries were not increased.
- -- In the extreme, if the shelter situation were entirely mitigated--an implausibility in our judgment--our projection of the number of deaths drops from nearly 50,000 to only about 2,000 with 16 percent of the food needs met.



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# Estimated Population In Need and Food Aid Required For Thirteen Selected Bosnian Towns

Town	Population In Need	Food Relief (in metric Monthly	
Sarajevo	380,000	6,840	230
Bihac Gorazde Jablanica Maglaj Mostar Posusje Srebenica Travnik Tuzla Visoko	50,000 30,000 28,000 41,000 50,000 12,000 60,000 87,000 40,000	900 540 504 738 900 216 1,080 1,566 1,566 720	30 18 17 25 30 7 36 52 52 24
Zenica Zivinice	57,000 45,000	1,026 810	34 27
TOTAL	967,000	17,406	580

# The Potential Impact of Food Relief To Selected Bosnian Cities

Percent of Food Need Met Avarage Tons Delivered\*
Monthly Dail Daily Potential Deaths Due to the Humanitarian Situation Through April 1993\*\* are in Inadequate Shelter All in Need

Potential Deaths Under Shelter Extremes

All In Need are in Mayingal Martural Shelter

All in OK Shelter

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\* Average tons delivered refers to the average of deliveries from September 1992 to April 1993.

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Scenario 2: Scenario 3: Scenario 4: Scenario 5:

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1,392 4,352 8,703 13,055 14,940

Scenario 1:

September actual:

2,812

Selected cities include: Bihac, Gorazde, Jablanica, Maglaj, Mostar, Posusje, Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Travnik, Tuzla, Visoko, Zenica, and Zivinice. Collectively, these cities host some 967,000 people in need, according to UNHCR.

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<sup>\*\*</sup> Based on our "best guess" of the current shelter situation.